



President Velasco Alvarado

The Right way to end a revolution

By CHRISTOPHER ROPER: Lima, August 15

RETURNING to Lima for the first time in two years, I am aware of the military Government's strong feeling that the revolution is over and the country's traditional rulers are gradually returning.

This is not to say that there have not been some dramatic changes, almost certainly irreversible, in the life of the country. But they are not as dramatic as either the left or the right would expect.

There is now a genuine desire on the part of key figures to return to the private sector, to resume private investment, and to end the most cherished Communist reforms.

There also seems to be some desire to come to terms with the 200-mile limit that has been recently agreed in principle with the sugar plantations, and in some cases to return to the land.

Needless to say the left is quite unhappy with the present appearance of events, and so are some of the officers who made the coup in 1968: it would be foolish to expect all the Communist ideas of the revolution, which

Peru during the past three years have accepted the revolution at its own evaluation. Furthermore, there can be no doubt that Peru's old institutions (Congress, the National Council, the judiciary) were very close to collapse under President Velasco's leadership. Very few Peruvians would be likely to vote for a total return to the game of democracy as played in the 1960s.

Another reason for being very cautious about any talk of a move to the right is that the new situation can be explained in part by saying that the military Government has become Peruvianised. That is to say that such time-honoured institutions as the extended family and straight bribery have been brought to bear on the new military bureaucrats. This Government is still more honest than most of its predecessors — but not too much so. This will be bitterly contested by the Government which has made a fetish of pillorying the venality of the civilian Government it replaced.

Corruption was also the excuse used for replacing most of the best civilian officials with military appointees, a policy which could in the long run turn out to be the most disastrous of all those adopted by the revolutionary Government. Not only are all Ministers, State corporations, and Government agencies are rife with officers who are generally quite untrained for the tasks to which they have been assigned.

This is one reason for the

present softening of the edges of the revolution. The most recent disaster concerns fishmeal, the marketing of which is now a State monopoly. Few Peruvians objected to this in principle: it was a logical step and meant that the world's foremost producer of fishmeal would speak with a single voice in the market place.

The problem was that the price could be subjected to military discipline. He was beguiled by the way the price had increased steadily from the moment of the coup to a high of around 200 dollars a ton last year.

When it began to ease off, he refused to sell, ignoring the advice of civilian technicians, and Peru today finds itself with a million tons of unsold fishmeal. Stocks never surpassed 700,000 tons under previous Governments. This stock is now gradually being sold off at around \$140-150 a ton but the size of the stocks may well push the price down.

This failure, combined with lower market prices, has brought strong pressure on the balance of payments. Generalists are suddenly being made to realise that last year's record exports were the result of fortunate buoyant markets rather than the genius of the Peruvian armed forces.

At the heart of present uncertainties about the future of the revolution there lies one impor-

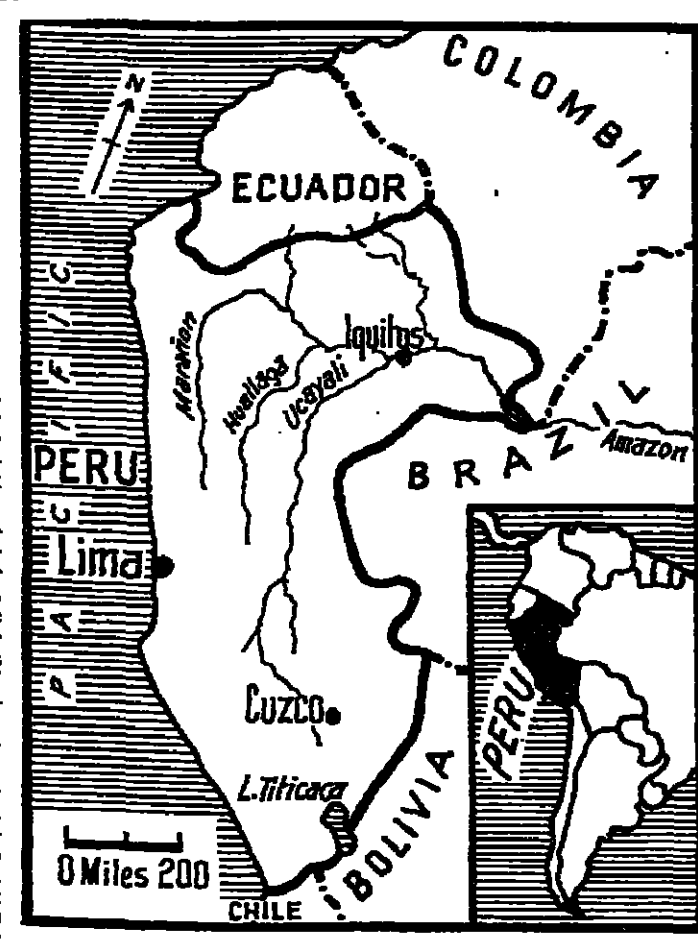
tant contradiction. Put in its most simple terms it is that the ideologues of the army believe that class struggle may be eliminated, whereas their Marxist allies do not.

The most honest and intelligent Marxists who support the Government admit that they believe that the military's reforms — particularly in the agricultural sector — will have the effect of bringing class conflicts to the surface, of arousing the political consciousness of the masses, and finally of leading to a genuine revolution.

On the other hand, the contradictions of the military-civilian revolution concerns a zealous revolutionary colonel who visited the aristocratic and exclusive Club Trujillo to speak to the landowners of the region about the reforms of the Government.

He said he was very happy to visit the famous club, but felt he had to point out that its members were no longer in step with the times. Peru had changed and the landowners should admit peasants and small farmers to the club, which should cease to be the preserve of the rich and well-to-do. The president of the club assured the colonel that the membership entirely agreed with this revolutionary principle and said they were waiting only for the Circulo Militar in Lima to admit private soldiers.

The privileged position of the armed forces, and the rigidly hierarchical nature of the military organisation, is perhaps the firmest guarantee that



the sparsely furnished offices where the general has his headquarters.

As with so many of the other goals of the revolution, one should not doubt the good intentions, nor the desirability of the proposed reform, but one should sternly resist the desire to suppose that something might actually happen.

Social mobilisation is a very woolly idea in the mouth of the cleverest apologist: from a general who is used to getting his own way it sounds an improbable recipe for the future.

And the difficulties are not confined to the organisation of democracy: the Central Bank, which was one of the few really efficient Government agencies at the time the military came to power, has been smashed and its extremely able technical team dispersed.

The reasons why this happened are illustrative of much that has gone wrong during the past three years. The original military Finance Minister, General Angel Valdivia, believed that President Velasco should step down from the presidency when the moment came for him to retire from active service a few months after the coup. This developed into a power struggle with the Cabinet and Valdivia was finally brought down accused of irregularities in handling the case of the expropriated International Petroleum Company (a Standard Oil subsidiary).

At this point, officials in the Central Bank, who felt they had been passed over by the importation of new blood, used the campaign against Valdivia to spark a purge against most of the best technicians in the bank.

As one said survivor told me: it took just a week to destroy the Central Bank. It would take years to rebuild it. This comment could be applied to a number of other institutions which certainly may have needed reform but should not have been destroyed unless the Government had a good idea of what was to be put in their place.

India 'ready for any challenge'

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 15

India today celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of independence in a confident mood, the tune of which was set by Mrs Gandhi's speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort. She repeated that India's policy was peace but declared that the country was prepared to face effectively, any military challenge from any country.

She said events in Bangladesh culminating in the influx of more than seven million refugees, constituted "the greatest challenge faced by free India." The Indian Government was not threatening anybody or even using strong language. She threatened had come from others but, if translated into action, these would receive a "stinging reply."

Mrs Gandhi explained that the recent move to amend the constitution was not aimed at tinkering over the property of the poor or even the middle class. Her anxiety was that Parliament should regain powers to amend the fundamental rights chapter of the basic law and end the concentration of private property in too few hands. She said a massive accumulation of property came a menace to public order.

The Prime Minister's references to the Indo-Soviet treaty were brief and confined to explaining that the signing of a treaty to strengthen Indian security, did not mean a departure from the policy of non-alignment.

In the Indian Upper House yesterday, Mrs Gandhi was emphatic in denying that the treaty was signed by Moscow merely as a sop to India and to prevent New Delhi from decrying Bangladesh. She said the treaty was made by the "New York Times" on the strength of intelligence reports said to have been submitted to President Nixon by the CIA.

Mrs Gandhi said that the opinion attributed to the CIA was totally wrong. The treaty with Russia had not been and would never be a bar to recognition of Bangladesh whenever India felt this was necessary.

Guests at today's Red Fort ceremony included Senator Edward Kennedy who has been visiting refugee camps in West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura. After meeting the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Khedkar, he said yesterday that the number of refugees in India might increase to 12 million in a few months. He believed a political solution of the problem was feasible but declined to explain his ideas in detail.

Among those murdered in this way last week were a senior engineer in a private firm, a high official of the central Excise Department, and Colonel J. J. Lal, secretary of the Tollygunge Club, a well-guarded remnant of the British Raj where white and brown Sahibs repair to play golf and to weep into their beer over the passing of "the good old days."

Welcome mat wears thin for Diggs

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 15

Seidom, if ever, has a black man annoyed Mr. Vorster's followers as much as Mr. Diggs, a millionaire undertaker, has. A banner headline in a Sunday newspaper which supports Mr. Vorster's Government proclaimed today: "He's objectionable." Mr. Diggs, the newspaper's former editor, who met Mr. Diggs — the only Government supporter in Cape Town to do so — commented: "When I spoke to Senator Bobby Kennedy on his visit to South Africa, I thought I was dealing with a closed mind. In the case of Mr. Diggs, I am left to wonder if there is anything at all behind the closedness."

Another newspaper said Mr. Diggs was heading for a direct confrontation with the South African Government following his "blatant rudeness, his provocative statements, and his challenging attitude." "The Transvaal," official organ of the ruling National Party, accused Mr. Diggs of "typical American bombast."

Mr. Diggs made appointments with the South African Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Theunis Gerdener, and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr. Pieter Koorhof — and then failed to keep the appointments. Mr. Gerdener said today that if Mr. Diggs further stay in South Africa were to follow the pattern of the past few days it would become doubtful whether the South African Government would in future feel that anything worth while could be achieved "by allowing people to come here for the sole reason of whipping up antagonism against the country."

'Investigate cruel regimes' demand

By our own Reporter

Amnesty International is campaigning for a permanent commission of inquiry to be set up by the United Nations to investigate all apparent violations of humanitarian laws.

In Amnesty's 10th annual report, the chairman, Mr. Sean MacBride, says many states are not complying with international conventions, such as the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and frequently flout the laws of humanity.

"Their bad example is one of the principal causes of the general escalation in brutality and violence throughout the world," he said.

Mr. MacBride says there is no international authority empowered to investigate complaints that humanitarian laws have been violated.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, by reason of its structure and its functions, is unable and unwilling to discharge this function. It has to remain on good terms with all governments at all times.

Mr. MacBride says the establishment of a permanent commission of inquiry as a first step. "Obviously those who massacre civilians or ill-treat prisoners should be tried publicly."

He also notes the agreement by all Christian Churches and a number of other religions on the rights of conscientious objectors. National sections of Amnesty are urged to request their governments to adjust their laws and policies to this agreement.

Mr. Martin Ennals, secretary-general of Amnesty International, also emphasises the importance of securing permanent and enforceable agreements to safeguard human rights.

Trains blown up by saboteurs

From our Correspondent: Bombay, August 15

Pakistani saboteurs are reported to have blown up two goods trains in Assam and the North Frontier Agency during a weekend. Several people were killed and many seriously injured.

In both cases culverts and bridges along the tracks had been dynamited. In the Cachar district of Assam a railway sabotage was also blown up when it hit a mine. It seems that Pakistani saboteurs have been active in the area in considerable numbers and are laying mines in retaliation for Indian help to the Bangladesh guerrillas.

The Assam Government has prepared a list of suspected Pakistani agents known to have sneaked into the area along with refugees. Some of them were arrested after the sabotage. The army and police are combing the area for more and other explosives. In the meantime railway services some of the region have been suspended.

In addition to the Pakistani saboteurs, the Government is dealing with increasing violence in West Bengal in spite of a curfew. On Friday and Saturday 28 people were killed, half of them in what seem to have been mass murders. A number of bodies of young men were found by a river and the police have other bodies may have been washed away.

Views of the discovery unleashed an orgy of murder and on by crowds as well as a general strike. A dozen Government buses were burnt and the authorities imposed a curfew in the locality.

Local murder gangs seem to have changed their tactics entirely. They are no longer firing their attacks to street scenes and policemen on duty have attacked business-

Swartz is tipped for party post

Canberra, August 15

Australia's National Development Minister, Mr. Reginald Swartz, has emerged as the man most likely to succeed the former Prime Minister, Mr. John Gorton, as deputy leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party.

Mr. Gorton was dismissed as the Liberal-Country Party coalition Government's Defence Minister on Thursday and announced today that he would resign from the deputy leadership.

Other likely candidates are the new Defence Minister, Mr. David Eastman, the Customs Minister, Mr. Donald Chipp, and the Treasurer, Mr. William Snedden.

The caucus meeting of the Labour Party, scheduled for tomorrow, is expected to adopt a recommendation that Mr. Shadow Cabinet, which met here today, that Tuesday's parliamentary attack — in the form of a no confidence motion — should be concentrated on the Prime Minister. — Reuter.

Credit squeeze postponed

From DAN MORGAN: Belgrade, August 15

Yugoslavia has suspended part of its austerity programme announced two weeks ago so as to help thousands of workers whose enterprises had been unable to pay their wages because of new credit restrictions.

The Yugoslav National Bank, which functions as the central bank, acted as pressure was building up in the trade unions and regional political centres against key aspects of the programme passed by the National Assembly on July 28.

Indications that local pressure had been brought to bear came with an announcement from the Government of the Republic of Serbia at the weekend. This said there would be no special difficulties about receiving personal incomes in work organisations during August.

Officials in Belgrade confirmed earlier last week that at least 10,000 workers had been unable to collect their wages in July, and that banks had refused credits to meet wage bills as had been customary. The Yugoslav press earlier last week carried reports that 20,000 workers had been unable to collect pay in the Republic of Bosnia, which is one of the country's poorer areas. There were similar reports from other parts of the country.

To ease the situation the Yugoslav National Bank has decided to put off until September 10 action in the credit sphere that would have forced commercial banks to increase their reserves. The postponement means that 600 million dinars (£10.7 millions) will be available after all to finance wage payments.

Serbian trade union leaders had criticised the austerity programme as being of a stop-gap nature. They complained that workers were hardest hit while nothing was being done about expenses allowances and managerial luxuries.

Diplomats say that Serbia's evident refusal to accept parts of the package suggests that the newly organised federal system might face difficulties in carrying through central policies. — Washington Post.

Soviet work criticises Vyshinsky

Moscow, August 15

Andrei Vyshinsky, prosecutor under Stalin and one of the more notorious figures of the Moscow show trials in the 1930s, is criticised in a new work here for serious errors.

The remarks appear in the latest edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, Volume 5. The entry does not spell out the rôle of Vyshinsky — who died in 1954 — as one of the managers of the trials of Stalin's associates, Nikolai Bukharin, Lev Kamenev, Grigoriy Sinoviev and other Bolsheviks.

It mentions only briefly that he was chief state prosecutor between 1935 and 1939 and adds that in his theoretical works, Vyshinsky took an erroneous view of the law and the State, "over-emphasising the rôle of coercion and belittling the significance of instruction and deterrence."

Vyshinsky was once Stalin's chief legal henchman, dictating the Stalinist legal principle that the accused's confession was adequate proof of guilt. His victims made public court confessions apparently previously extracted under duress — to crimes they never committed.

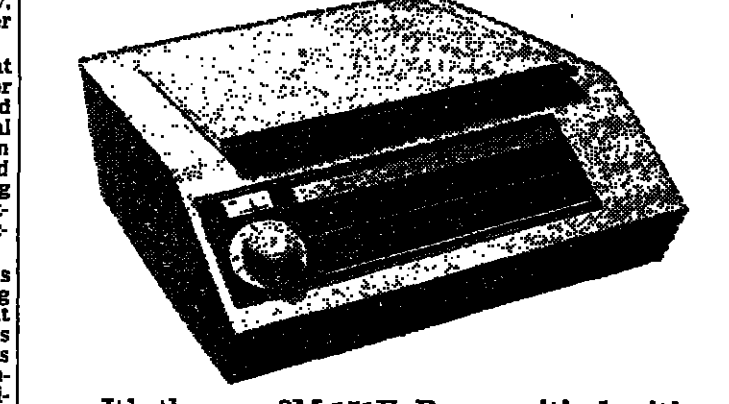
The encyclopedia admits that Vyshinsky overestimated "the importance in evidence of confessions by accused charged with counter-revolutionary plots, etc."

The entry contrasts with one on him in the encyclopedia's edition when both he and Stalin were still alive and Vyshinsky was working as the latter's Foreign Minister.

The edition contained a passage, now omitted, praising Vyshinsky for his work in the cases of the 1930s, including the 1933 Metropolitan-Vickers show trial against British engineers. "In politically critical speeches in these trials, Vyshinsky fully exposed terrorist, saboteur, diversionist, and other state crimes against the Soviet people and State," the 1951 edition said.

Since 1951, Mr. Khrushchev has denounced Stalin and in turn has been discredited himself. Observers said this latest piece of exaggeration of one of the darkest episodes in Soviet history reflects the relatively muted line on Stalinism taken by Khrushchev's successors. — Reuter.

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Solzhenitsyn accuses the KGB

From HARRY TRIMBORN: Moscow, August 15

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, a Nobel Prize-winner, has accused KGB agents of "terribly beating" a friend who had accidentally caught them confiscating material from the writer's garden house near Moscow.

The attack, Solzhenitsyn said, left his friend's face "mutilated and his suit torn to ribbons." Solzhenitsyn alleged that the agents, possibly fearing publicity over the incident, threatened the friend, Alexander Gorlov, an engineer, with imprisonment if he told the novelist of the attack.

Mr. Gorlov ignored the threat, and Solzhenitsyn sent an open letter to Mr. Andropov, Minister of State Security, demanding public disclosure of "their punishment as criminals."

If Mr. Andropov failed to meet the demand, Solzhenitsyn told the KGB chief, "I can only believe that you sent them."

Solzhenitsyn sent a copy of the letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, with a Note in which he declared he held Andropov "personally responsible" for the attack.

"If the Government of the USSR does not share in these actions of Minister Andropov, I will expect an investigation," he added.

Copies of Solzhenitsyn's letter, dated Friday, reached Western correspondents here on Saturday under circumstances that left little doubt of their authenticity. It represents the latest in a series of clashes with a Government that has condemned Solzhenitsyn for his "anti-Soviet" writings. His works are banned in the Soviet Union and he has been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union.

In language that few Russians would dare to use against the head of the KGB, Solzhenitsyn condemned the attack against Mr. Gorlov which occurred on Thursday as the latest of a series of persecutions against the writer.

He said in his letter: "For many years I have borne in silence the lawlessness of your employees; the inspection of all my correspondence, and the confiscation of half of it; the search of my correspondents' homes and their official and administrative persecution; the spying around my house; the tapping of telephone conversations; the drilling of holes in the ceiling; the placing of recording apparatus in my city apartment and garden plot, and a persistent slander campaign against me from speakers' platforms."

As a result of the attack against his friend, "I can no longer remain silent."

Solzhenitsyn said he had gone to Moscow "because I had suddenly taken ill" and asked Mr. Gorlov to go to the garden house for a car part.

When he arrived, he found the door unlocked and heard voices inside. Stepping in, Mr.



Crossing the bar

The advantages of self-defence are that the magistrate or judge may be more sympathetic towards you ... it is possible to bring up more background facts and feelings

Recently, the Haldane Society suggested to the Lord Chancellor's Committee on Legal Education that all children at secondary school should receive a basic legal education. Certainly the man in the street knows little or nothing of the nature of the law yet every day, partly because of the arbitrary withholding of legal aid,

Radical lawyers tell, we laugh at the phrase ourselves, it's such a contradiction in terms. But we hope to establish a permanent organisation at a conference in November, with a nucleus of perhaps three or four hundred men who were either sickened or bored stiff with their legal education, who found it stiflingly narrow, limited and establishment-orientated. The very atmosphere of the Inns . . . all those pompous oafs wandering round all the time . . .

The latest development outside the profession, among people who have no confidence in the ability of lawyers to grasp their basic aims and lifestyles, is the practice of self-defence in trials where defendants feel the motives are likely to elude the judiciary. Ruchelle Magee, held along with Angela Davis in California, is presently fighting to establish this right for herself. In England there is precedence for this

Mr Neville says Judge Argyle did his best, as will most lawyers, to talk him out of defending himself. The old

"A trial is not an inquiry into the truth of what happened and even your defence lawyer plays ball the way the court wants it, ultimately doing deals behind the client's back. The system is blatantly hypocritical—people are told they'll get a fair trial but what they actually get is a fair conviction, a fair sentence and a fair bit of time."

Ludd also feels that if you defend yourself you are able to ask much more direct questions of witnesses and have more chance of reaching the

Could there be life in the old dog yet?



RECEIVED

Edward Greene

Oleg Kerensky

CHECKOUT

At Piccadilly Circus, long queues at the booking offices exist throughout the day. A number of automatic ticket machines are installed on either side. But of these machines, there are six for 10p fares which accept 10p coins only and only four machines which accept either a 10p or a 5p piece, while for the 5p fares, there are six machines which accept 5p coins only and only four which will take change for a 10p coin. Three of 15p are covered by three machines which will accept either three 5p coins or a 5p and a 10p coin—but will not give change for two 10p coins—while the 20p fare is covered by one machine which will accept two 10p coins and another which will accept four 5p coins or two 10p coins only. The machines for the same fare are scattered about in different places so that you may have to play hunt-the-machine to find the one which will accept the coins in your pocket.

SOME YEARS ago, a Checkpoint reporter bought a set of six Swedish dining chairs, the seats of which, he was told at the time, were woven from sea grass—a very hardwearing and pretty classy piece of weaving. A couple of months ago the sea grass wore out and after weeks of searching, he found a grnarled old craftsman who worked with the material. The craftsman agreed to do the repair but when he came to unravel the tattered sea grass, he discovered that it was, in fact, brown paper twisted into a tight twine. So much for Swedish quality. In mentioning this in passing, the Leeds firm which sold him the dining chairs in the first place has some bust.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. Lister.
Marketing and
Sales Director,
RHM Bakeries Limited.



A fair offer to Malta

Mr Mintoff must finally reveal his intentions this afternoon on what he wants to do with the British base in Malta. His diplomacy so far has not been conspicuously consistent or clear. But his Parliament which re-assembles today for the first time since the election will have to be told what is happening. First there is the question of the amount of money he wants from Britain. That ought only be a technical issue. The second issue on which Mr Mintoff has been vague to far is what he would do with the base if he asks the British to go. In the election campaign he said that he did not want the Russians to come in there, and thus exchange one big brother for another. Has he now changed his mind?

At the moment Malta receives an annual payment of some £5 millions for the use of the

base. Britain and various NATO countries are now offering a package which is worth between £10 and £15 millions. The exact amount would depend on bilateral negotiations between Malta and these countries. The package is thus somewhere between a third and a half of what Mr Mintoff originally wanted. It looks like the kind of compromise which Mr Mintoff should privately consider reasonable.

If he wants to become non-aligned, the only obvious alternative source of finance is Libya. But can he be sure of a continuing relationship with the Government there? By asking NATO to withdraw its headquarters from Malta Mr Mintoff has made his point about non-alignment. What he needs now is a good commercial transaction for the naval facilities on the island. The British offer is probably the best he can get.

The charge of brutality

Cardinal Conway, the Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, yesterday called for a "rigorous and independent examination" of allegations of brutality by the British Army a week ago. He spoke of "prima facie" evidence that innocent men had been subjected to humiliating and brutal treatment. It would, of course, be helpful if Cardinal Conway were to specify when, where, and to whom the ill treatment took place. Many stories have been current in the past week—including those of beatings on arrival at internment camps and of blindfold men being made to jump from helicopters. So far neither the Guardian nor any other British newspaper has been able to obtain first-hand or prima facie evidence on any of them, except two alleged beatings, although these things are supposed to have been done to men since released. Nor has first-hand or detailed evidence on any of the more serious allegations been offered in the Irish newspapers.

If evidence is forthcoming, the case for an investigation outside army or police channels will be strong. Since the allegations appear to relate to one day—Monday, August 9—to pursue them ought to be practicable. But if it is to be done, the sooner the better. It may be remembered that Lord Cameron was appointed to investigate the clashes in Londonderry on October 5, 1968, those in Belfast on October 9 and 16,

and certain others soon afterwards. The task took him nearly one year; by the time he reported, much more serious disturbances had occurred in the spring and summer of 1969, and investigation of aspects of these had been assigned to a Tribunal under Mr Justice Scarman. It is still sitting, two years later. The Cameron report contained a great deal of material of value to historians, sociologists, civil servants, and leader writers; but it did not bring much comfort to the Roman Catholic community, which did not escape criticism and was by then preoccupied by other grievances.

An outside investigation would be doubly worth while if it could reduce Roman Catholic suspicion and resentment. Unfortunately, it is unlikely to achieve that. The complaints of ill-treatment and the ease with which they spread probably spring from the general sense of anger and frustration. The remedies are economic and political—and they have not been brought much nearer in the past week, except in the negative sense that life has been made more difficult for gunmen. The army in Northern Ireland is doing an intolerably difficult job, and doing it generally with great patience. Until Ulster Unionists and Ulster Catholics can live and work together in peace, and until the British Government is ready to adopt unorthodox forms of economic aid, the troops will have to go on with their thankless task.

Arabs and the Palestinians

The cooling of tempers between Jordan and Syria is a relief. But unless the mediating parties come up with a solution which takes into account the heart of the problem—the Palestinians—it will be only a matter of time before trouble erupts again. Last month the Arab countries east of Suez gave a distressing display of chaos in a bloody flurry of failed coups. This month has seen a continuation of King Hussein's ruthless drive against the Palestinian guerrillas. The Arabs cannot hope for any sort of settlement until their own house is in order.

The bitter situation in Jordan, and in Jordan's relations with the rest of the Arab world, comes from back-passing. Almost without exception, established Arab governments encouraged the guerrillas to operate and to gather within Jordan's borders. The guerrillas were seen as useful additional pressure on Israel. But what did these tactics gain? The result was that Palestinian territorial aspirations had to be fought out in Jordan. The hope was that something might emerge by itself. It led to civil war.

Since the war in Jordan last September between King Hussein and the guerrillas, a series

of agreements have been concluded and successively breached. King Hussein is now effectively in control of his kingdom as a result. But to what profit? The convenience of keeping the Palestinians suppressed is not even a good short-term proposition in the search for a peace settlement—and this is acknowledged by Israel. The Palestinians on the east and west banks of the Jordan are confused and leaderless as a result of King Hussein's moves and the concentration of Arab governments on isolating him.

King Hussein has been isolated too often in his life to be unsettled. He knows that his removal—whatever President Gaddafi may say—would only increase not diminish Arab chaos. The Arab mediators should in contrast be looking for a means of ending isolation, and of ensuring greater representation for the Palestinians within Jordan. The Arab governments need also to clarify their own positions—beyond expressing pious hopes for the full restitution of the Palestinians' rights. It will not be enough to resurrect a refurbished Cairo agreement. It carries too many risks of causing yet another round of inter-Arab fighting.

Spare room in the big house

As the attractive blonde girl said, it gets quite lonely at home sometimes: "All those big rooms..." Lonely, perhaps, but not terribly quiet. "My young brother plays football in the corridor." How different, you might think, how very different from the home life of our own dear Queen. Well, yes, but wait a moment. As a matter of fact, this is the home life of our own dear Queen.

The blonde girl in question is Princess Anne, who was 21 yesterday and the above remarks are from a short film, "Princess Anne and her Children," which is now touring village halls and libraries on behalf of the Save the Children Fund, of which she is president. What she says in it conjures up some odd fantasies about the domestic style of the folks in the big house at the end of the Mall.

For a start, presumably, there is the Princess herself wandering lonely, and even lost, from one huge, deserted room to another. "Mum? Dad? Charles? Oh, where the heck is everybody?" In another part of the Palace Prince

Andrew and Prince Edward are playing football. "Okay, Ted. You're Georgie Best and I'm Chopper Harris." "I'm always Georgie Best, just because I'm the smallest. Why can't I be Chopper Harris and thump you for a change?"

Above their heads there is a constant rumbling sound but they take no notice. It's only their father exercising his polo ponies in the corridor upstairs. "Right, dear. That coat and your handbag are the goal posts. It's the last chukka, ten seconds to go and the score's 2-2. Now here I come to get the winning goal." Canter, canter: gallop, gallop. Thud! "Ooh, sorry luv—look out!"

In the excitement nobody hears the cry of "Gerónimo!" outside the window as the Prince of Wales, practising parachute jumps, hurls himself off the roof into the golfish pond. And meanwhile, back on the ground floor, Princess Anne ("Mum! Dad! Chaa-lee!") has just walked into yet another vast and empty room. On the whole it sounds like fun. Well, quite fun. More fun than you could have in a semi, anyway.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: This garden would be much poorer without its very ordinary trees. The spruce at the gate is much visited by golden-crested wrens and the wild cherries beyond them have been red with fruit this year. They have been full, day after day, with black-birds and now, with the cherries almost over, the mice are cleaning up the stones from the ground below. The birches give shade on a hot day (if ever there is time in the garden to enjoy it) and their leaves murmur pleasantly in the least stirring of air. But their real value is for the birds they bring—especially at this rather dull time of the year. Today the clear sunshine turns the summer gentians at the foot of the birch into a pool of shining blue and it pin-points every bird in the branches. There is a fine cone linn, some mouse-like red-polls and two bullfinches, all eating the birch cones. There is a constant movement, too, of warblers going south, pale-coloured willow warblers and bright, yellow-green wood warblers and the usual herring party of resident blue-tits and chaffinches. One of the birches is hardly visited by the birds this year, it is afflicted with the sort of aphids which produce a sticky honeydew which is anathema to beekeepers too. I often wonder why differing birches are so afflicted in different years. But last week I wondered even more about some lime trees on a lane near here. They were in full bloom, their scent was heavy on the air, and they were thronged with insects, but on the ground below lay many dead and dying bumblebees. I am told by a beekeeper that some large-flowered limes have an anaesthetising effect on bees but these were ordinary limes, and there was no sign of spraying anywhere, so why should the bees die?

ENID J. WILSON.

HAS Israel embarked on a plan to solve the problem of the 300,000 Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip by the simple expedient of shifting them wholesale to Sinai, preparatory to the return of Sinai to Egypt in an interim settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict?

Preoccupied with the tragedies of Northern Ireland and East Pakistan, the rest of the world has, understandably, paid little attention to the latest developments in the sad history of the Palestinians who have been living in camps around the borders of Israel since 1948. But the Arab governments and the Palestinian leaders suspect the Israelis of perpetrating a "final solution" to their refugee problem, and last week, in conjunction with Carol Johnson (the Labour MP for Lewisham), I visited Gaza at the invitation of Caidi—the Council for the Advancement for Arab-British Understanding—to try to see what really was happening there.

Our visit started inauspiciously. On arrival at Lydda airport we were told that the Israeli government could make no arrangements for us in Gaza, that it could not be responsible for our safety if we went there; and that, in any case, we could not visit the refugee camps. From an official of the British Embassy we received a list of the latest cases of murder, sabotage and arson in the Strip, and a graphic description of how, when he visited the refugee camps, he had been accompanied by a police escort and troops in armoured cars.

In fact, after making contact with the headquarters of the UN Relief and Works Administration in Jerusalem we penetrated the Strip and spent three days there, visited several of the camps, talked to Israeli officials, Palestinians and representatives of international relief agencies, visited the town in Sinai to which the refugees had been removed—and returned unscathed.

Indeed the outward appearance of the camps was both pathetic and peaceful—in marked contrast with the camps I saw in Lebanon last year, where every 12-year-old seemed to carry a machine gun.

The basic facts of what had been happening in Gaza are not in dispute. On July 20, Israeli soldiers started moving into the second largest camp, Jebel, just north of Gaza town, where 40,000 refugees are supposed to be living, and bulldozing down long rows of shanty houses. At the same time lorries drew up to move the inhabitants, or such of them as had not disappeared, 100 miles southwards along the coast to the former Egyptian seaside resort of El Arish. Ten days later the same process started at the Beach Camp, third largest of the camps, on the edge of Gaza town. Demolitions and

Misery on the move



IN Gaza, Arab shopkeepers, taxi drivers and bus crews went on strike at the weekend—protesting at Israel's moving Palestinians from the Strip camps as a stage, it is claimed, in solving the refugee problem. Here, JOCK BRUCE-GARDYNE, MP, reports on his visit to the area last week.

the transfer of refugees are still continuing; and no-one knows how far the Israeli troops plan to proceed.

The ostensible reason for these operations is one of security: to provide the Israeli troops with broad open highways, criss-crossing Jebel and Beach Camps—and possibly the biggest camp of all at Rafah on the southern boundary of the Strip—so that they can pursue saboteurs into the camps and improve security for the benefit of the other occupants.

But even the Israelis themselves seem to be in two minds as to what they are about. They emphasise the security problem—31 incidents, leading to 20 deaths in July, nine incidents and nine deaths in the first nine days of August—and a growing sense of unease in the camps, which, they say, made it essential for them to act quickly.

Yet at the same time they argue that it is necessary for the refugees to "wake up to 1971." This means recognising that they should not go on living in a condition of dependence on international charity in camps for ever.

The size of the big camps should be cut by half, at least, and new, small settlements should be built for those displaced in the Gaza Strip, and also, perhaps, in Israel itself.

Meanwhile, only those who agreed to go have been moved to El Arish: all of them have been compensated at a rate of up to 700 Israeli pounds (approximately \$85 sterling) for improvements to houses in the camps from which they have been moved; and all who wish to return would be free to do so as soon as housing is available for them in the Strip.

The Palestinians, by contrast tell you that this is only the latest phase in a long campaign of harassment designed to drive the refugees out of the Gaza Strip forever, in preparation for Israeli annexation. If the sole objective were security, they say, then adequate roads through the camps could, in many instances, have been provided by cutting down the citrus groves which border them. They discount the urgency of the security problem, and they say it is no worse than it was last year.

They claim that people are being expelled from homes they have occupied for more than 20 years at 24 hours' notice, and then faced with a choice between acceptance of housing at El Arish, where there is no work for them, and no one to feed them, and disappearance in Gaza town where they may be able to keep jobs they previously had outside the camps,

and to get food from friends and relatives, but where they have no shelter.

The truth, as usual, clearly lies somewhere between these two extreme positions. All the recent demolitions which we were shown in the camps could, I think, be justified by the demands of security. And there is no doubt that the Palestinians themselves would benefit from improved security just as they are by far the commonest victims of the saboteurs. The accommodation provided at El Arish is just about adequate—although the refugees are not used to living in four-storey blocks of flats and looked completely lost in them.

Above all, the Israelis must be right to argue that after 20 years of life in the camps it would be highly desirable that the refugees should be enabled to escape from a camp mentality—if it can be done.

Against this, the demolition programme does seem to be carried out with excessive ruthlessness, and scant consideration for those uprooted. Many Palestinians have been dumped down miles from their friends in what amounts to a ghost town, deserted by its Egyptian inhabitants; they seem to have little or no furniture and most of them claim to be living off the (inadequate) compensation paid them by the Israelis.

When that is gone it is not clear who will take responsibility for them: UNRWA is reluctant to spread its duties to include what is internationally regarded as a town in Egypt. For there the Palestinians sit disconsolately on the bare floors of three- or four-roomed flats, with nothing but a dangling electric light wire to remind them of the former Egyptian owners.

Most serious of all, however, to any mind is that there are several hundred more empty houses at El Arish standing ready for reoccupation. In view of the "colonisation" of the West Bank by Israelis, the fears of the Gaza refugees that they are gradually to be dispersed to Sinai cannot be dismissed as groundless. If the demolitions in the camps are genuinely a security operation, then they have already gone far enough.

If the Israelis have in mind long-term resettlement of refugees in smaller groupings into the Gaza Strip, then further demolitions can wait until fresh houses are available there, and there is no urgency about this.

But if the deportations to El Arish continue and if the pledge to return the refugees to Gaza is not honoured, then it will be time for the Western nations, and first and foremost the United States, to remind the Israelis as forcibly as may be that they cannot dump this problem on the edge of the Sinai desert and forget about it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A tarnished pride

Sir—The British people have always felt proud that their democracy and justice was an example to the entire world. Since Monday that pride has been sadly tarnished as their Government, with scarcely a whimper from the Opposition, gave its blessing to concentration camps in Northern Ireland and British troops were used to pull in political prisoners.

Since it is claimed in this country that Northern Ireland is British, the time has now come for those who are proud of British justice and democracy, the politicians, clerics and demonstrators who have condemned Vorster, Smith, Franco and the Greek Colonels, to speak out against this evil act and the injustices of the Government in Northern Ireland.

If they fail to do so can they blame people throughout the world for looking on them as hypocrites, who fail to put into practice the principles they preach to others.—Yours faithfully,

Patrick Murphy.
16 Bishopsgate Road,
Highgate N 6.

Strange silence

Sir—Thank God for Paul Foot (August 12), he makes a very good point. I can remember the headlines screaming: Barbara says "Talk to Makarios now" and suchlike. And Judith Hart, was it? in New York under the police batons?

How strangely silent they all are now, forcing an over-worked Gerry Fitt to spend his precious time trailing an absentee Labour Party. Wouldn't it be simpler if the Government and Opposition joined and published a formula?

Five civilian deaths in Ulster no action: three soldier deaths we take limited action—a combined soldier-civilian death roll of ten we urge "tough measures."

Finally, when we've reached the absolute maximum death-injury-damage we seek a political solution. Local authorities often wait until a few people are dead before improving road safety. A feeling of getting value for money. Top politicians too want their pound of flesh.

Patrick Healy.
St John's Farm,
Brooks Green,
Horsham, Sussex.

A barren policy

Sir—That dreadful old film, *Crushing Terrorism* with a Firm Hand, has come on in Northern Ireland after its long, but never successful run in the rest of Ireland, India, Palestine, various parts of Africa, Cyprus, and Aden. The depressing aspect of these situations is that neither rulers nor rebels are ever wholly convincing in their policies, virtuous in their methods, or attractive to the liberal mind.

Up to a certain point, it is possible to stress this fact and to plead for calm and compromise. Up to a certain point, it is indeed right to do so. Then the moment comes when the rulers have no policy but

repression, and the rebels no course but to fight against repression. Observers, deprived of their middle ground, must make a choice. They justify repression, as the Guardian has (this time); or they repudiate what is being done in their name. I write to do that. I did not want to be on the side of any men with guns; but, as things are, repression must be made to fail—must be defeated—before any solution is found. Since it is a matter of sides, I am on the side of the IRA.—Yours sincerely,

Mervyn Jones.
10 Waterside Place,
Princess Road,
London NW 1.

The right to independence

Sir—When British troops were occupied in Aden your concern was that they should withdraw as soon as possible because you recognised that the people of Aden had a right to an independent existence.

You are so taken up with the view that Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom that you cannot accept that British troops have no more right there than they had in Aden. It is useless to lament the deaths of British soldiers and praise their restraint when they are present in Northern Ireland as the arm of an occupying Power.

Any occupying Power, when it wishes to preserve the status quo, must resort to repressive measures, and detention without trial is only the beginning. Unless British troops withdraw, and unless the people of Northern Ireland are left to decide their own destiny and relationship with the Republic, it is not the name of Ireland that will "sink," as you suggest, but the name of Britain. And in civilised circles it does already.—Yours faithfully,

Dennis Geraghty.
20 Heywood Road,
Frestwich,
Manchester.

Reform hopes are dimmed

Sir—Mr Paul Foot (August 12) blames everybody for the situation in Northern Ireland except those most responsible—the Catholics. After many years of campaigning, the Catholics finally achieved political reforms that would contribute towards the end of one-party misrule in Northern Ireland. Mr Foot would argue, justifiably, that the implementation of the reform programme was dilatory, but the Catholic extremists, receiving the wholehearted support of the Catholic community, will effectively nullify the reform programme and end any further hopes of reform in the immediate future.

Just as internment was predictable, so is the rearing of the RUC, the reintroduction of the B Specials under a new name, etc. The deplorable Protestant establishment will be even further entrenched in power supported by the British Government and troops. In the light of this one cannot but have the greatest sympathy for the Catholics—they are so

stupid they can't help themselves.—Yours faithfully,
J. T. Murray.
50 Rainham Way,
Frinton on Sea,
Essex.

Heath's place

Sir—Mr Heath's press secretary announces that the Prime Minister could not have cancelled his plans to go yacht racing for fear of warning the IRA that they were to be interned. He could of course have cancelled his sailing because of the situation on the Clyde.

This would have helped to show that the Tories were not totally cautious about their new Jarrow, while making sure that Heath was in his place during the Ulster crisis which, with his advanced knowledge of internment, he must have known would happen.—Yours faithfully,

God Martin.
13 Ellistley Avenue,
Cambridge.

A step towards 1984

Sir—I am shocked by the report concerning the enforcement notice to be served on the Slough Islamic Trust to prevent use of a room in a house in Montem Lane for silent worship. If the report (August 13) is correct and there are no other factors involved, I consider it an action most unworthy of a professedly Christian country and distinctly discriminatory.

If silent prayer cannot take place in a residential area, we shall indeed have reached the fringes of 1984: can the council suggest where it is appropriate and explain the existence of churches and meeting places including private homes of other persuasions within residential areas?

I do not believe the council has any moral, social or legal authority to take such action, especially as there have apparently been no representations, and would earnestly ask them to reconsider the decision on the basis of traditional British values of tolerance, understanding and individual liberty.—Yours faithfully,

Kenneth Wood,
ARIBA, AMISE.
Merton House,
20 Vine Road,
East Molesey, Surrey.

Evidence needed

Sir—Mr Nash's count of the drivers wearing seat belts as against those not wearing them (Letters, August 12) is most interesting. It would be even more interesting had it been possible to discover why the majority were not belted.

Most experienced drivers are convinced that they are safer not held rigidly in their seats to take the maximum shock of any possible impact. They know of far too many cases where unbelted drivers have escaped injury when the damage to the car makes it plain that a trapped driver could not have survived. Others know of many cases of spinal injury caused by the use of the belts.

The evidence on which the case in favour of seat belts rests needs to be investigated and the results reassessed.—Yours truly,

(Mrs) A. Wilks.
3 Medina Avenue,
Seasalter, Whitstable,
Kent.

Other letters

ROBERT DOUGALL

was talking on BBC Television on Sunday evening about Television for the Deaf, explaining that far more than entertainment, this is an urgent psychological need for the 1½ million people in this country deprived of their hearing—the deaf, and the deaf and dumb.

Even if you were unable to listen to him, please send what you can, which will be gratefully acknowledged to:

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Benefits go by the board

Sir—Lord Collinson splits some pretty fine hairs in his explanation of the Supplementary Benefits Commission's four-week allowances (August 10). Does he really believe that unemployed claimants appreciate the distinction between having their allowance limited to four weeks and having it refused after four weeks? What his letter does not make clear is that the claimant has to take the initiative in reapplying at the end of the four weeks; if he has been told already that he can have only four weeks money, he is not likely to think there is any point in asking for more.

In quibbling figures, Lord Collinson suggests that only one-tenth of those whose allowances were immediately limited "remained unemployed"—does his department know that the other nine-tenths got work, or did they just not reapply?

Secondly, where payment is refused after four weeks, and the claimant is told of the right of appeal, is he also told that making an appeal will ensure continuance of payment until an interim level? Lord Collinson's figures suggest not: of those whose allowance was immediately limited less than 1 per cent appealed, and of those whose allowance was limited after three months only 3 per cent appealed. The SBC should itself seek the direction of the appeal tribunal before payment is stopped (whether "limited" or "refused").—Yours faithfully,

Roger Jennings.

12 Dawlish House,
Kesteven Road,
Bradford,
Yorkshire.

Sir—In his reply (August 10) Lord Collinson is less than ingenious. He maintains that in no case does the four-week rule imply that the Commission views the claimant as "work-shy". But if they are not thought of as "work-shy", why the four-week rule? Presumably non-work-shy claimants would find a job as soon as they could. Only if they are thought of as "work-shy" is the four-week rule a need for the four-week rule.

This then raises the whole issue of labelling claimants work-shy when there is record of postwar unemployment. You can't have it both ways, Lord Collinson.—Yours sincerely,

Frank Field,
Director,
Child Poverty Action Group,
1 Macklin Street,
London WC2.

Fat increase

Sir—A recipe for slimming recently recommended grapefruit as an aid. It did not promise that offending fat would be reduced at a stroke. But it is interesting to note that grapefruits were increased at a stroke to 10p.—Yours faithfully,

Robert Mason.

Political Education Officer,
Yardley Constituency
Labour Party,
Birmingham 33.

Taxing situation

Sir—In supporting private practice within the National Health Service, the BMA aligns themselves with the wealthy and privileged—those who cause the class divisions in this country which are surely the prime reason for so much of the unrest within it.

The working man and his family queue for a bed in a large public ward whilst they know the rich buy private rooms and immediate attention. The BMA state private patients want a single room, so many National Health patients, but they have their requests for privacy refused while they know that people who differ from them only because they possess more money have their wishes acceded to.

Even 1 per cent of private patients in National Health hospitals means two classes of patients and two standards of treatment. And if the conditions within them suggest those who have the money to buy relief from them, then hospitals should begin to realise they also disgust many of the people who have no alternative but to tolerate these conditions.

The majority of people, whose taxation finances the National Health Service, want to see an end to all private practice within it. The private patient belongs in the private sector and should have no access to any of the facilities available under the National Health Service and those who work in this sector should "buy" their training within it and draw their wages entirely from it.

The National Health Service

Giving value for money

Sir—Linda Christmas's article "Charity begins in the office" (August 11) must have been as provoking to the large army of lower-paid charity-employed fund-raisers as it was satisfying to the swelling ranks of the "professionals" whose methods it seemed to endorse without qualification.

In case even more of the genuinely idealist organisations might be persuaded by the article to reach for the phone and keep a few more in their offices, I am writing to thank God Mr Archer is in a class by himself, may I earnestly assure your readers, and I hope they will pass it on, that charity, as it is defined by the majority of

belongs to all of us—and should give equal service to all. It does not belong to the BMA, wealthy private patients and prosperous consultants. And it is time National Health patients had both privacy and could exercise choice—they pay enough in taxation for this and sometimes deeply resent the manner in which their money is spent... in which they have no say.

As to foreign visitors—let them come if they are poor and cannot get adequate treatment elsewhere. But it is quite infamous that "rich" foreigners should gain admittance to our hospitals while we queue for years for attention.—Yours faithfully,

N. H. Burt.

124 Station Road,
Farncombe, Surrey.

Pertinent protest

Sir—Jean Colin's heart-rending letter (Guardian, August 11) describes only too graphically the world that the Establishment that prosecuted the editors of "OZ" would like to perpetuate. What is obscenity? It is the obscenity of the world that the Establishment that prosecuted the editors of "OZ" would like to perpetuate. What is obscenity? It is the obscenity of the world that the Establishment that prosecuted the editors of "OZ" would like to perpetuate. What is obscenity? It is the obscenity of the world that the Establishment that prosecuted the editors of "OZ" would like to perpetuate.

I am a middle-aged scholar, a devout Christian, and a humble Quaker. I should like to associate myself with all young people who are protesting against our appalling society, and especially with the "OZ" defendants: a society that was responsible for Dachau and Dresden, Hiroshima and Vietnam, and which, itself totally obscene, can only find obscenity in significantly the act of love.

I am quite sure on the one side we, the older generation, should be, and I am quite sure that the order of society that the young associate with us should be ended, and that we should listen to them, and join with them in building a society a little less criminal.—Yours sincerely,

Peter J. Pirie.

2a Adur Avenue,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
Sussex.

What a carry-on

Sir—The cut in aid to the National Film Finance Corporation by the Government is not unrelated to the "OZ" verdict and sentences. As you point out (August 7) it will be film-makers like Karel Reisz and Ken Loach who will find it harder, if not impossible, to make films like "K... which, like "OZ," call into question the status quo.

The kind of films most likely to go on being made are horror films and the "Carry On" series—blood and circuses. Those who applaud Judge Argyle and support this Government will be the only ones pleased to see the film-going public carry on laughing at horror, while those who question are imprisoned and more "lame ducks" are bled to death.—Yours sincerely,

Ted Welch.

23 Brondesbury Park,
London NW6.

Reticent relative

Sir—I was most amused to read William Davis's piece (Guardian, August 7) on the British Way of Debt. Normally when goods won't move, one possible course of action is to reduce the price. Your article led me to wonder, if money is in essence just another commodity, people might not borrow more if borrowing became less expensive. No doubt this is an over-simplification from the point of view of those unfortunate enough to be charged with the management of the economy!

Aunt Bertha, the only financial commentator who I find fully comprehensible, seems to have become remarkably reticent of late. I do hope that the advent of a Conservative Government is not going to reduce her stimulating and often pertinent reflections on the economic scene!—Yours truly,

J. S. King.

(Name and address supplied)

Sir—My auntie read the article by William Davis (Guardian, August 7). She burst into tears at the plight of the bank.

What she does not understand is why the present situation does not lead to a lowering of interest rates charged to the general public.—Yours truly,

A. W. Cheetham.

9 Swan Avenue,
Cranham,
Epsom.

More letters page 8

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UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

School of Chemistry

Applications are invited for Science Research Council (SRC) Research Fellowships in the School of Chemistry, University of Bradford, to work on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction of various organic compounds. The Fellowships are for two years, with a salary of £4,000 p.a. plus a research allowance of £1,000 p.a. and a house allowance of £1,000 p.a. The Fellowships are open to holders of a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry or an equivalent qualification. Applications should be sent to the School of Chemistry, University of Bradford, Yorkshire BD7 1DP.

University of Canterbury

Chair of Mathematics

The Council of the University invited applications for the above-mentioned Chair of Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. The Chair is held by a senior lecturer in the Department and is responsible for the teaching of Mathematics in the University. The holder of the Chair is also responsible for the research in Mathematics. Applications should be sent to the Council of the University, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

University of Liverpool

Medical Artist

Applications are invited from men of sound mind and body, with previous experience in medical illustration, for the post of Medical Artist in the Department of Anatomy, University of Liverpool. The holder of the post will be responsible for the production of medical illustrations for the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of medical illustration to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Department of Anatomy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB.

University of Manchester

Institute of Science and Technology

Chair in Computation

Applications are invited for appointment to the above-mentioned Chair in Computation in the Institute of Science and Technology, University of Manchester. The holder of the Chair will be responsible for the research in Computation in the Institute. The holder of the Chair will also be responsible for the teaching of Computation to the students of the Institute. Applications should be sent to the Institute of Science and Technology, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL.

Monash University

Chair of Experimental Physics

Applications are invited for appointment to the above-mentioned Chair of Experimental Physics in the Department of Physics, Monash University, Victoria. The holder of the Chair will be responsible for the research in Experimental Physics in the Department. The holder of the Chair will also be responsible for the teaching of Experimental Physics to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Department of Physics, Monash University, Victoria 3168.

University of Southampton

Department of the Works and Buildings Officer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Works and Buildings Officer in the Department of the Works and Buildings, University of Southampton. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Works and Buildings to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Department of the Works and Buildings, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 4NH.

County Borough of St Helens

Social Services Department

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Social Services Officer in the Social Services Department, County Borough of St Helens. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Social Services to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Social Services Department, County Borough of St Helens, St Helens WA1 1AB.

County Borough of St Helens

Assistant Planning Officer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Planning Officer in the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Planning to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens, St Helens WA1 1AB.

County Borough of St Helens

Planning Assistant

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Planning Assistant in the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Planning to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens, St Helens WA1 1AB.

Lancashire County Council

Health Division No. 4

Resident Female Warden

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Resident Female Warden in the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Division. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Health to the students of the Division. Applications should be sent to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council, Preston PR1 2EX.

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County Borough of St Helens

Social Services Department

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Social Services Officer in the Social Services Department, County Borough of St Helens. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Social Services to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Social Services Department, County Borough of St Helens, St Helens WA1 1AB.

County Borough of St Helens

Assistant Planning Officer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Planning Officer in the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Planning to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens, St Helens WA1 1AB.

County Borough of St Helens

Planning Assistant

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Planning Assistant in the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens. The holder of the post will be responsible for the management of the Department. The holder of the post will also be responsible for the teaching of Planning to the students of the Department. Applications should be sent to the Planning Department, County Borough of St Helens, St Helens WA1 1AB.

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Grey men and dollar problems

Anthony Harris indulges in some holiday nostalgia for outrageous tycoons of the past

founder of IBM, whose unofficial biography has just reappeared in paperback (and can be recommended as an ill-balanced but amusing holiday read). If you digest the facts of this strange man's life, and then follow his precept and THINK, you may reach some suggestive conclusions about the state we're in.

Watson, like many business geniuses, was a bundle of contradictions — repulsive yet appealing, methodical yet irrational, a ruthless patrician and a multi-millionaire enthusiast for the New Deal. He learned his business methods at the feet of John Patterson, the still less scrupulous (but much less hypocritical) tyrant of National Cash Register.

Patterson provided almost ideal work conditions and welfare at NCR. He also resorted to slander, sabotage, spying and open patent violation to drive competitors out of business, and both he and Watson spend some time under the threat of a prison sentence for their business methods. Patterson finally consented to an undertaking to mend his ways, but Watson, a firm believer in his own infallibility, never to the end of his life admitted that he had done anything wrong.

He went on to adopt strategies which were only somewhat less ruthless at IBM, and the company has been involved in

a running fight with the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice for the best part of half a century. But while IBM executives were expected to fight like guerrillas for business, they were also required to attend church and maintain a Puritan standard of sobriety and sexual morals, and to dress and behave like members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Success in IBM was highly rewarding materially, but rather less so spiritually. Top salesmen were expected to sit through soft-drink banquets in which the speeches and songs in praise of Watson and IBM (most of the best-loved American tunes were pirated for the Watson hymnology) commonly went on for five hours.

Watson, in short, was a religious megalomaniac, and his

men who were ever able to talk frankly to him and survive. He found deep spiritual comfort in the discovery that IBM equipment could assist astronomers and medical researchers in their work, and showered universities with machines and money.

Morals should be brief in August. The point about Watson is that he was only one of a whole class of successful, romantic tyrants, who created new wealth through a blend of imagination and ruthless pursuit of monopoly. These mad, frugal millionaires (perhaps Pat Getty is the last of the breed) obeyed no laws of the market or of economics. They made their own.

They ground the faces of their competitors, not of the poor (only senior IBM men were likely to suffer the humiliation of Watson's temperate rages), and they changed the world.

At the same time they were benevolent employers. Intense local patriots, and sentimentalists, Watson would no more have thought of setting up cut-price manufacturing in Hong Kong or of speculating against the dollar than of getting drunk: to Watson success would have meant nothing if it was not for the benefit of his people (IBM people) and his country.

His machines have helped to create a world where decisions are more "rational," success is measured in numbers, and the multinational corporation is the blind medium through which the laws of comparative advantage, of cost effectiveness — work themselves out with little regard for the human consequences.

"Think," by William Rodgers (Panther), 50p.

Bovril holds firm

The board of Bovril, in a statement issued yesterday, says the forecast by Cavenham Foods of a 37 per cent increase in profit to £2.7 millions pre-tax for the current year, has done nothing to persuade them the Cavenham offer is better than that of Rowntree Mackintosh, the sweets firm.

In reply to the Bovril board's charge that Rowntree offers shareholders a far more secure investment than Cavenham, Mr Jimmy Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham, replies that his company is more enterprising and vital. Bovril and Rowntree have both shown practically no growth over the past 10 years, he says.

Engineering to remain stagnant till next year

Output of the British mechanical engineering industry is not expected to increase until the second half of 1972 or 1973, a study group of the Mechanical Engineering Economic Development Committee says today in a quarterly report.

Purchase tax and hire purchase charges in last month's mini-Budget are not expected to give the main boost to growth until then. Meanwhile, falling investment in new plant and machinery and a cut-back in research and development are continuing worries.

The study group says output in 1971 would probably show a smaller decline than it forecast previously. But it noted that first quarter net new orders at current prices were worth \$588 millions, up from \$570 millions in the 1970 final quarter, but down from \$701 millions in the 1970 first quarter.

"There still appears to be a considerable amount of orders which haven't yet appeared in the form of deliveries, and this could support production levels for much of 1971 in spite of the serious drop in net new orders," the study group says.

First quarter deliveries were down from \$708 millions in the third quarter but up from \$635 millions in the first quarter of last year, it added.

It said the decline in net new orders reflected a forecast by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research of a drop of about 4 per cent this

year in manufacturing industry capital investment. "Neither home nor export market prospects suggest that any real stimulus to investment is likely before the latter half of 1972," the study group said.

Indications are that heavy engineering sectors and light-medium sectors supplying process industries will maintain current delivery volume until 1973, but prospects for other sectors are less favourable.

In May, vacancies for skilled engineers were the lowest since mid-1963, with three unemployed men for every job.

GM confirms terms

Grand Metropolitan Hotels published yesterday its latest official takeover document for Truman Hanbury Buxton. The company had hoped to post it to shareholders last week but it had to be reprinted when the Truman board decided to withdraw its recommendation after it heard that Watney Mann was yet again to raise its terms.

Mr Maxwell Joseph, Grand Met's chairman, argues that although Watney's bid is currently worth more — you should be wary of being influenced by short-term market movements," he says — in terms of income, growth, capital gains, and motives Grand Metropolitan's offer is the better of the two.

The Grand Metropolitan offer values the Truman shares at 445p against Watney's current offer of 451p. However, it is understood that Watney is to announce new terms worth 473p per Truman share and it is also to offer Truman shareholders an alternative of promissory notes to International Distillers

CITY COMMENT

Making virtue of necessity

CHEMICAL COMPANIES may be beginning to accept that their hopes of big price increases may be a little premature. A stream of pleas for higher prices from company chairmen during the past year appeared to be paving the way for a mass onslaught on low margins, but far from succumbing, their customers are resisting rather strongly, which may hit profits from ICI downwards.

Prices have gone up to a certain extent since last autumn, after many years in which the indices went the other way because of economies of technology and scale. These are now unable to offset other costs, as shown by the accompanying chart which was drawn up by Shell.

The industry would like to see a good 10 per cent rise in average prices, which is considerably more than it has had over the past year and twice the ceiling set by the CBI agreement (although there are let-out clauses for raw material costs).

Companies have made no secret of their belief that prices ought to go up by well over the 5 per cent of the agreement, and at least one of them considered writing in its own additional conditions.

The fact that some of the biggest companies have announced that they have signed the CBI agreement may look like a contradiction in the light of all they have said. More likely, it shows realistic appraisal of the chances of actually putting up prices during the next year, because continuing fierce international competition looks like curbing ambitions in this direction.

Shell, for instance, confirms that worldwide progress in putting up prices is likely to be slow in spite of the initial modest success.

Companies have been putting up list prices but these are often meaningless. Actual levels bear little relation to the list because of the complicated wheeler dealing which goes on in the market place. Customers often laugh at a supposed price increase and, with many products still in oversupply, they can afford to.

There is one consolation in the British market according to some of the Continental producers. They believe that it is easier to put up prices in Britain, where the competition is not so fierce, because we are not in the EEC.

CONTINGENCIES

Now it pays to make a bomb

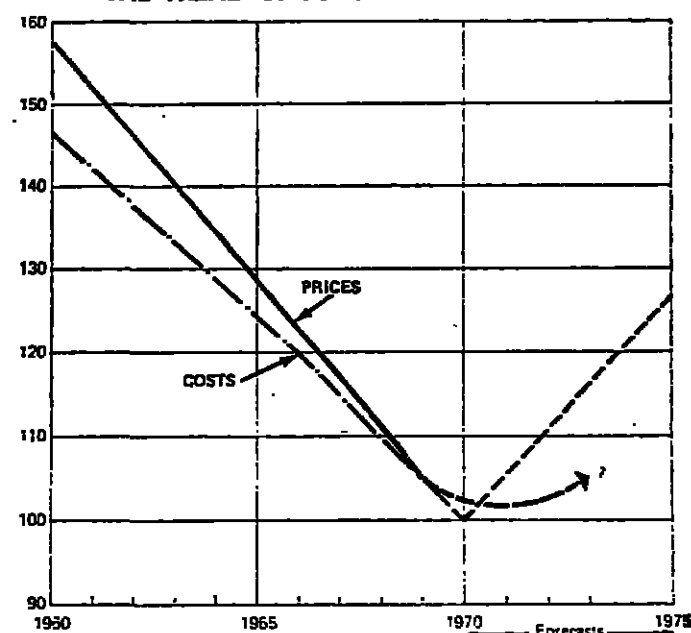
BUSINESSMEN who complain about the state of British industry might take note of just one of the problems of their US counterparts. According to a survey by the Conference Board of New York, nine out of 10 major US firms have now been threatened with bombings and on average a bombing takes place in that promised land every two hours.

As a result the report says: "Some urban office buildings now have security procedures which rival even the Pentagon's elaborate precautions. Visitors are electronically scrutinized, briefcases are inspected, and visitors are personally escorted by security officers."

The report goes on: "A large number of bombings have been traced to anger and frustration over social issues, and with new motives has come a new kind of bomber. Today's bomber, as compared with his recent historical counterpart, is less likely to have a prior criminal background, is better educated and builds substantially more sophisticated devices."

But where, frightened British businessmen may ask, do the Weathermen and their colleagues find the materials for this terrible destruction? Explosives are apparently very easy to come by and their manufacture is a business now

THE TREND OF PETROCHEMICAL PRICES



worth more than two billion pounds a year. So, some will say, some companies are obviously making a bomb out of other firms' bombings.

Dynamite, the favourite material for bomb builders, is sold through several hundred distributors to thousands of local stores.

It is also just as easy to find out how to build a bomb as to find the materials. There are various publications by the Defense Department on booby traps and explosives which are obtainable through the Government Printing Office.

There are over 1,000 books on the subject in the Congress library, and finally any underground newspaper worthy of its title regularly publishes a step-by-step guide.

The report concludes that anyone intelligent enough to synthesise LSD will have no problem at all if he wants to make a bomb.

EUROMEDICO

Unhealthy symptoms

THE FIRST report and accounts of Euromedico give a fascinating insight into the results of one of the first public issues on the Eurodollar market by a trading company.

Luxembourg-based Euromedico, which makes and supplies hospital equipment to developing countries, raised \$756,000 when it went public in January, 1970. American brokers, Delafield and Delafield, handled the issue although in this country, Singer and Friedlander, Griesverson Grant, Broadview Financial Trust, and

London Dominion Trust all had a hand in the placing.

Euromedico's president, Mr Charles K. Osborne, prefaces the accounts with: "We are proud to present to our shareholders in this report the results of our first 12 months of activity."

However shareholders might not feel so enthusiastic when they study the footnotes to the accounts and the list of qualifications the auditors, Coopers and Lybrand, have had to make.

Firstly, in the opinion of the auditors Euromedico's "goodwill" is not worth \$2.8 millions as stated in the accounts.

Secondly, they are unable "to examine evidence" which supports the company's claim that it spent \$18,000 on a study of the "European hospital industry." However, the company reports that the people who made the study later became employees of Euromedico.

Thirdly, they say that because of inadequate records they are unable to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the amount stated for research and development expenditure — \$197,652 — and carried forward deferred charges of \$237,000.

Fourthly, in their opinion inventories have been overvalued by \$20,000. Finally Coopers say that no provision has been made in the accounts for a hospital construction contract although there are risks involved.

The accounts also show that loans worth \$61,454 have been made to a director — unnamed — although these have now been paid back. Euromedico shares came to the market at \$4 each. They are now quoted at \$4.25. However, most of the 150,000 odd shares taken up by the British public have now found their way back to the Continent.

BOVRIL SHAREHOLDERS

Strong recommendation by your Directors

- ★ You now have a large capital gain on your shares. The Bovril Board believes the best way to safeguard this gain is to accept the improved Rowntree Mackintosh Offer.
- ★ The Rowntree Mackintosh share price is well backed by a forecast of record profits, assets of £5 per share, strong brand names and ample dividend cover. It is therefore a sound long term investment. This is what really matters when it comes to choosing which offer to accept.
- ★ A sale for cash in the market of your Bovril shares will for most shareholders result in a substantial capital gains tax liability. (On the basis of the price at 6th April, 1965 the liability could be up to 86p on each Bovril Ordinary share.) Acceptance of any cash offer will also result in a capital gains tax liability. Acceptance of the Rowntree Mackintosh Offer involves no immediate capital gains tax liability.
- ★ The Bovril Board supported by their advisers J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited therefore strongly recommend you to accept the Rowntree Mackintosh Offer without delay, by completing the white form of acceptance.

THE CLOSING DATE IS TOMORROW, TUESDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1971

This advertisement is addressed to the Ordinary shareholders of Bovril Limited and is issued by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Bovril Limited. The Board of Bovril Limited have considered all statements of fact and opinion contained herein and accept individually and collectively full responsibility therefor.

JAMES SCOTT

(ELECTRICAL HOLDINGS) LTD.

One of Britain's largest organisations engaged in contracting in the United Kingdom and overseas for electrical installations, instrumentation, heating, air-conditioning and overhead line transmission and distribution.

Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. I. Solar, C.Eng., F.I.E.E.

● Group profit for the year ended 31st January 1971 before tax is £389,509 compared with £526,877 in the previous year. Total dividend recommended is 10% compared with 16%.

● Owing to high incidence of inflation and accelerated wage settlements, the Directors consider it prudent to conserve working capital by proposing a reduced dividend.

● The profits were in the main earned abroad as conditions in the construction industry in the United Kingdom have been difficult. Turnover for the year is £23,800,000 compared with £21,900,000 last year.

● Contracting activities continued at the same high level as last year. Intake of orders for the Group up to middle of June is slightly higher than for the corresponding period last year. The orders for the subsidiaries abroad have increased materially.

● In the United Kingdom, though conditions are still difficult, we are maintaining our share of the market and are applying economies and tighter controls. With the discontinuance of certain unprofitable activities and with the economies effected we can look forward to reduced losses and increased profits in certain branches and subsidiaries resulting in overall increases in profitability in the future.

GROWTH FUND by John Coyne

Belgrave's spread of interests set to pay off

ANY engineering firm, heavily dependent on the motor industry, which has come through the past couple of years in fighting fettle, should currently be pushing ahead nicely, now that the car industry is pulling out of the production stops and industrial production has risen to a three-year high even before the benefits of the Chancellor's Mini-Budget make themselves felt.

This is why I am going out to the provinces this week to buy Belgrave (Blackheath), the Halesowen-based manufacturer of steel forgings and nuts and bolts. Besides the motor industry the group supplies its products to agricultural implement makers, the railways, and mining machinery manufacturers as well as wholesaling its nuts and bolts through iron and hardware merchants.

This wider spread of customers enabled the group to cast aside the depressed demand from the motor trade, and push profits up from £306,000 to £397,000 before tax for the year to January 31.

Even on these historic figures the shares stand on unduly generous ratings, offering investors a dividend return of 7½ per cent (a pretty safe one too with cover at 2.3 times) and a price earnings ratio of under 5.9 on last year's earnings of 31.9 per cent.

One would think from this rating that last year's profits upturn was a flash in the pan and that profits could be expected to slip back again this year. Nothing could be further from the truth, for Belgrave's profits should climb to a new record this year.

A new factor at Blackheath has provided extra working capacity and the new plant installed there and elsewhere has given the group a greater degree of flexibility to deal with their customers' varying needs. This has a twofold relevance to trading. First it means that in times of generally expanding business it can go after extra work that normally might lie outside its production schedules. The second point is in a defensive light: should trading in any one particular sector slacken off, Belgrave has the ability to counter any setback by searching around for new capacity-consuming work.

I feel it is only due to the fact that the shares are quoted on The Midlands and Western Exchange that the shares have been overlooked.

Backing up the dividend and earnings attractions, there is a sound assets position too. The last balance sheet shows these to be worth 42½p a share, but this includes £413,000 of freehold property in mainly at cost and after 267,000 of depreciation.

For a company that was registered in 1949 and made public in 1953 there is plenty of scope for capital appreciation, and an annual 6 per cent growth rate would suggest at least another

HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281 Wilkinson's Transport	129	191	536
450 Green's Economisers	152	142	639
725 H.C. Jones	82	92	667
300 Travis & Arnold	90	122	366
2,500 Steinberg	440	58	1,450
600 Miles Redfern	83	115	690
500 Bossey & Hawkes	160	208	1,040
1,750 Wearra Shoes	27	36	630
750 Trutex	118	145	1,087
1,250 Belgrave (Blackheath)	47	—	601
Cash	—	—	435
Capital on April 17, 1971	—	—	8,101
Appreciation to date	—	—	3,101

Capital on April 17, 1971

Appreciation to date

ALTHOUGH there is increasing demand for control of the Eurodollar market, effective regulations are not expected to be enacted in the near future.

A check with major central banks in Europe indicates that plans do not exist for controlling the Eurodollar. The reason is that few central bankers believe that such controls would be feasible or would prevent currency crises. Even the first step toward regulation, which would be the imposition of reserve requirements on banks' Eurocurrency holdings, has not been officially proposed.

One banker who represents his country in the Group of Ten said: "I can assure you that no such plan has ever been discussed by our group. I presume the reason is that everybody has looked at it on his own and decided it would be impossible."

The Eurocurrency market consists of \$80,000 million to \$70,000 million of foreign currency deposits in banks outside the US. That is about equivalent to the total money supply of France.

About \$40,000 million of these funds are denominated in dollars, and most of the balance is in marks; smaller amounts of Eurosterling and Euro francs exist.

These Eurocurrencies exist extra-territorially, that is, outside the banking regulations of any country. The reason for holding them is to keep them exempt from the exchange controls, balance-of-payments guidelines, minimum reserve requirements, interest-rate ceilings, and withholding taxes that apply

Why Eurodollars will stay above the law

By Neil McInnes

to money held inside a nationally regulated banking system.

The persistent US payments deficit, which pumps more dollars out than the US can earn through exporting goods and services, has helped the Eurodollar market grow. Even so, the market would exist without the US deficit, and it is not true that all the money in it comes from the US.

Probably no more than 20 per cent of the market represents a claim on the US Treasury. The other Eurodollar owners want to keep their holdings in the most mobile form possible. They believe they will earn more that way than if they switched into some national currency and bought bonds or stocks.

No one can say exactly how much of the ebb and flow of Eurodollars is due to individual speculation. When the Banque de France told Paris banks to refuse to buy dollars when they suspected the seller was speculating, the order had to be rescinded within two days. The banks found it was impossible to distinguish bona fide business from speculation. Small finance houses and quasi-banks in Switzerland also are taking a position in the

exchange market with an eye to a quick profit.

However, such private speculation has been only a minor factor in Eurocurrency market transactions this year. Much more important has been the borrowing of Eurodollars by non-bank businesses in countries that do not have exchange controls.

Dr Wilhelm Hankel, West Germany's credit chief, says 40 per cent of the dollars that entered Germany in April and May was money taken on loan by German firms. They borrowed abroad when their local banks, obeying Bonn's anti-inflation programme, turned them down. A Eurodollar loan cost them more in interest, but there was the hope that a revaluation of the D-mark would make capital repayment cost less.

For governments which find that speculative money flows upset domestic economic policies, or which are forced to revalue against their will, the Eurodollar market is a major problem.

Some politicians are asking for "supervision and regulation" of the Eurodollar market. At present, the Bank of International Settlements

(BIS), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Group of Ten, the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the European Economic Community have working parties cogitating on what to do about the Eurodollar.

But most of these efforts are expected to come to nothing. For one thing, it is a myth that the Eurodollar market is totally unregulated. Every country has regulations about residents lending to, or borrowing from, non-residents. To that extent the supply of Eurodollars, and demand for them, are regulated.

Another major source of Eurodollar currency dealings is what statisticians call "leads and lags." Once it looks remotely likely that a currency will be revalued, exporters in that country try to collect bills written in foreign money.

Importers, to the contrary, delay payment of their foreign bills in the hope of having to pay less. The opposite happens if it is feared the currency will be devalued. This has always gone on during currency panics, but lately it has assumed enormous proportions because of the spread

of big multinational corporations.

However, this network of controls and guidelines has a major omission. It excludes West German firms, noted, are free to borrow Eurodollars and the market's willingness to lend to them explains half its growth in the past year.

Now, under pressure from other countries, Bonn has agreed to push a law through the Bundestag next autumn to close this hole. Once this done, the Eurodollar market should grow less feverish. But that will not satisfy advocates of international controls.

What they want is to central bank action, may via the IMF, to fix minimum reserve requirements banks' foreign currency liabilities. This would mean international control of Eurodollar dealings.

Of course, all central banks would have to move at once make the controls effective. If the Bank of England and all were to impose such requirements on banks in the City of London, which is the centre of the Eurodollar trade, business would move elsewhere.

Obtaining unanimity among world central banks on how to operate controls would be hard enough. It would even harder to get agreement on policy objectives, such as what level of reserves to require and when to require them. One country's credit restraint when neighbour wants easy money. Every country to adopt the same rules would produce identical economic policies. AP-Dow Jones.

Business hopes rise

An upturn in business confidence compared with four months ago is indicated in a report issued today by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The association's survey of merchanting trends covered 160 firms—143 of these being exporters and 17 importers. One-third of the replies were received before the Chancellor's refutation statement on July 19.

This move was anticipated by the press, says the report, and the announcements of aid for development areas and of the price restraint plan no doubt had their effect on replies.

On the general business situation, opinion among exporters was very evenly balanced, with 23 per cent more optimistic and 21 per cent less so. Importers were significantly more optimistic.

Senate to probe Q. Mines

From MICHAEL BLENDILL

Sydney, August 15

The Senate Select Committee on Securities and Exchange announced today that it would investigate last Friday's announcement from Queensland Mines downgrading its Nabarlek uranium deposit.

The committee's alacrity move indicates that at last Australia may be gaining an awareness of the savage blows which are being dealt — with almost monotonous regularity — to confidence abroad in Australian methods of mining reporting and the share market generally.

The chairman of the Senate Select Committee, Sir Magnus Cormack, said he was "particularly disturbed" by what can only be described as an astonishing down-grading of the Nabarlek deposit to about 16 per cent of its originally implied size.

"I am anxious that the public should know the facts surrounding the Queensland Mines announcement and that steps should be taken to restore confidence of local and international investors in the integrity of Australian share markets and the development of the mineral industry," he said.

The committee would also investigate the trading of shares in Queensland Mines and Kathleen Investments, which has a 50 per cent interest in QM, he added.

Once the committee has inquired into the circumstances surrounding the original announcement of the discovery last September, its main task would appear to be to take a hard look at the wisdom of mining companies making public estimates of reserves before those reserves are fully proved up.

Disenchantment

This practice varies widely in Australia. The ultra-conservatism of the Collins House Group (Western Mining, Broken Hill, South, Ex Industries), for example, contrasts strongly with some of the more optimistic statements which accompanied the last mining boom and which are still endemic to some Australian mining companies.

In addition, Friday's resignation from the QM board of the head of Noranda Australia, Mr. T. A. Rodgers, can only be seen as disenchantment on Noranda's part, in the absence of any additional information.

At the group's annual meeting in Toronto earlier this year, shareholders were told that they had paid \$9.1 million for a 5 per cent interest in both QM and Kathleen Investments, giving the group a 7½ per cent interest in a "spectacular" new uranium discovery in the Northern Territory.

And Noranda would be far from the only red face. Some local brokers' circulars lately have made some almost fulsome (with the benefit of hindsight) assessments of QM's potential.

As recently as April, one prominent Melbourne-based newsletter posed the rhetorical question of whether Queensland Mines was too high at about \$25 a share. "Certainly not," it concluded.

A Sydney broker has a circular in the record assessing the worth of the stock at between \$40 and \$50 on the basis of a study conducted last September, and then only two months ago issued a new assessment putting the value of QM at between \$37.20 and \$44.20.

The list of similar exercises is almost endless, which very obviously points to the tremendous risks involved in assessing reserves on the basis of early drilling.

With the Queensland Mines shortfall following so hard on the heels of the Minnes and Leopold debacles, it is to be hoped that some very definite and much needed guidelines of what is best are laid down as soon as possible.

Cawoods regain all lost ground

Cawoods, the Yorkshire Industrial holding company, last year fully recovered from its 1969-70 fall in profit and the board is to raise the dividend total from 22½ per cent to 25 per cent with a final payment of 17½ per cent.

Pre-tax profit increased 27 per cent to £2.09 millions for the year ended March. After tax attributable profit available to ordinary shareholders worked out at £1.16 millions, against £800,000 previously.

Other than the fuel distribution business, all the divisions increased their contribution to group profit. The board also reports that profit for the last part of the current year is running ahead of the 1970-71 level.

Bear Brand fears

for its future

Special offers abound in the hosiery and tights market and life has become even more difficult for the manufacturers.

Mr Harold Bainbridge, chairman of the hard hit Bear Brand Company, puts some realistic questions in his annual report when he asks whether it can survive or prosper.

Mr Bainbridge says the company is to a large extent dependent on the market and that "it cannot withstand a further de-calling of prices."

Neither in our opinion can the hosiery industry add.

Today's selling price for hose is lower than that which existed for a similar product some 35 years ago. Mr Bainbridge believes, however, that the company has incurred a loss of about \$683,000 last year — "approaching a position where it will be able to make profits in the hosiery market given no further erosion in prices."

In response to the company's results, Mrs Ann Ford, a former director of Bear Brand, yesterday declared her intention at the group's annual meeting in Liverpool on September 3, to move a resolution to oust all the present board.

Mrs Ford, who is the largest

shareholder in the company, has nearly 25 per cent of the ordinary shares, say a

present basis is "such reduction in touch with the grass roots of the industry."

private shareholder in the

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To the shareholders of

BOVRIL-

of course Cavenham is more exciting. But why are they assuming that you can't take excitement?

Many Bovril shareholders bought their shares because Bovril was an enterprising company pioneering in distant lands.

Now Bovril is a company which in ten years has had no growth in earnings. Rowntree is another company which, like Bovril, has shown virtually no profits growth in recent years.

Yes Cavenham is more enterprising and vital. Its record of profits growth clearly establishes this.

Accept the Cavenham offer and participate fully in a sound, prosperous and expanding group comprising both Bovril and Cavenham.

James Goldsmith,
Chairman,
Cavenham Ltd.

Notes:

- (1) The Cavenham shares in the offer are underwritten for cash.
- (2) Capital Gains Tax. This tax may be payable whenever you sell shares at a profit, and this applies to Rowntree, Cavenham or Bovril shares.

This advertisement is issued by Keyser Ullmann Ltd. on behalf of Cavenham Ltd. A duly authorised committee of Cavenham Ltd. has considered all statements of fact and opinion contained herein and accept individually and collectively full responsibility therefor.

50/10/71



Francis Lee—four bookings in twelve months

those watching For
League soccer fell
700,000. Holidays, rain in
north and Midlands—the

By PETER CORRIGAN

Cardiff City 2, Burnley 1

The new season discards Cardiff wearing last season's flaw and Burnley took advantage to recover both and the first of their appearance in the Second season for 24 years.

The first half proved an able barometer of the game as a whole, Cardiff surprising the crowd by the interval then surging forward completely in the second. One would be inclined to more praise on Burnley criticism on Cardiff had the fiction not been such a first Ninian Park pattern.

In the last lap failure of Cardiff to race back to the goal could be seen back to the play of exactly the same in their performances this time.

By the end of Saturday's race Burnley looked a fair promise for a quick return to First Division, not to be a question but there were a few more to be made only the centre forward Fletcher, looked capable of setting the Cardiff defence and the mastery of Murray, but colleagues who have been supporting him, now stemming Cardiff's

Mr. Eddie had bounced out of the heads of Waldron and Doan. Carder's decision to go to the subsequent action in the east of the field proved the wisdom of Thomas, especially, as the girls were to be in the field and he organised Burnley's goal with a shrewd run. A pass to the left of the goal was Burnley's equality had been a very sharp scientist. It was a bit of luck that it was a side of the Carver's back, which he had ended the ball into the net. Fletcher's header from the middle kick had been so dark. The rebound was a very likely have scored had Carver been obliged.

Added to Carder's dispatch was Alan Foggo, the new wing from Newcastle. It marked a dream debut for the new player. It was not what was going on about

emerge

col. 3, Nottingham Forest

was fouled for the penalty which Smith scored, and if one match is hardly a basis for forming an opinion, his work rate, especially his ability to lead a hectic pace for 90 minutes, suggests he will have quite a job to take over the captaincy.

The same cannot be said of the rest. They continued to struggle, they left off last season, with the four being likely to have some trouble. Martin might not have been included with Moorhead.

Bringing those British miscreants into line



Francis Lee—four byings in twelve months

those watching For
League soccer fell

Soccer-watching in parts of the world is a occasion. It is not the due in part to deplorable facilities. Families but even more so to the of near-rift, the obscene, the chaotic, the irredeemably disagreeable, which it helped by disgraceful behavior on the field?

Albert Bar

By PETER CORRIGAN
Cardiff City 2, Burnley 2

The new season does not start with a new slaw and Burnley took advantage to recover both and profit from their appearance in the Second division for 24 years.

The first half proved an accurate barometer of the game. Burnley were leading two-goal lead by the time surrendering the in completely in the second. One would be inclined to more criticism on Cardiff had their not been such a faithful Ninian Park pattern.

In the last lap, failure of Cardiff for promotion has could be traced back to the play of exactly the same of their performances this time.

By the end of Saturday's Burnley looked a side of compromise for a quick return to the First division, not to be in the first division, but there have been doubt early in the only the centre forward Fletcher, looked capable of setting the Cardiff defence and the Cardiff defence but colleagues who have been supporting him, now stemming Cardiff's

[illegible]

Guaranteeing entertainment in all matches is something which no club would attempt. A new team, however, go closer towards this aim than most, and to judge from the opening of the season, the "ideally-close-season" has not been the relegation of Liverpool into this department. At present, they are methodically attacking, and beating, on Saturday, they are explosively rating.

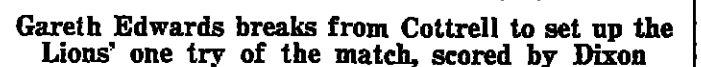
What is more, Bill Shankly once again has proved himself afraid of change. Kevin Keegan, a 30,000 signing from Southampton, has been allowed to change his mind and turn his back against Nottingham Forest, and made one again for Liverpool, this time between Fourth and First Divisions.

Mentioning Keegan above is what was a superb performance can be justified because he had most to lose if his side were to be relegated. He required standard. He lost nothing. He scored the first goal, which was fouled for the penalty which Smith scored the 2-1 which if one match is hardly a definite sign of a definite opinion, his work rate, efficient ability to last a hectic pace, boldness, and a little bit of Evans, Graham, and Callaghan will have quite a job to turn out to be a good attacking side.

The same cannot be said for Forest. They continued to suffer, they left out last season, with a few exceptions, and with a few any trouble Martin might have been included with Moorhead, because of a central position and necessarily unselfish, but he does not seem destined to be a success, and the lack of support from his colleagues.

Smith did, however, attract attention once, and by a full pulled down by Clemence, and Moore, and Smith, and Smith reduced the arrears.

Meeting challenge finished the season prevented Liverpool from increasing their lead to a realistic five or six, but they were not going to do nothing else. Hughes' thundering shot, which completed the scoring.



A draw by misadventure

The Baseball Ground on Saturday had something for everybody, including torrential rain, thunder, and forked lightning. Like Ajax, the Trojan hero, however, Derby County and Manchester United defied the elements and gave the spectators a game worth remembering, and none of them could query the justice of the result 2-2.

This was a good send off for Frank O'Farrell, serving under a new flag, although his satisfaction was tempered by the erasure of a goal which he had previously scored. He was occasioned more by Derby's happier at his work. If he is, United and the game will benefit.

The departure of Mackay and the absence of McFarland did not impair Derby's efficiency or enthusiasm. They obviously were bewildered by United's speed and subtlety in the first half, and missed one or two chances of scoring, while suffering from shock in the second half. Looking forwards, led splendidly by O'Hare, accepted the challenge and issued one in turn, and now United are the favourites.

Hennessey's captaincy was the decisive factor in a rally which ended in a draw. Great stuff. But even the weather gods have earned the approval so enthusiastically and so noisily.

live minutes passed before O'Hare hit the crossbar and Wignall followed up and equalised.

Thereafter it was a case of Derby against Stepany who made several brilliant saves, although once or twice his catching was suspect. On the other hand and like so many of us, he may have been a little over-zealous in the rain and lightning. I don't recall that Derby County registered their wish with the Football League.

Derby County: - Boulton; Webster, Robson, Hennessey, Todd, Gemmill, Wignall. O'Hare, Hector.

Manchester United: - Stepany; O'Neill, Dunne, Cowling, James, Sadler, Murray, Kerr, Martin, Smith.

Referee: - D. Pugh (Chester).

Association Football

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Qualifying Round.—Trowbridge v. Salisbury (6.30.).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division.—Bedford v. Cambridge City; Guildford v. Folkestone; Hillingdon v. Weymouth; Newton v. Hereford; Romford v. Chelmsford.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa v. Liverpool (7.30.); Sheffield Wed. v. Sheffield (7.30.); Bolton v. Bristol (7.0.); Wolverhampton v. Man. City (6.30.).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: West Ham v. Bristol City (7.30.).

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Arnold v. Sutton; Hoxton v. Belper (6.30.).

ATHLETIC LEAGUE: Premier Division.—

14

suits

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP			
Aberdeen	1	Dundee	1
Aberdon	3	Stranraer	1
Alloa	3	Hamilton	1
Ayr	1	Morton	1
Barnhill	1	Clackbank	2
Celtic	2	Rangers	2
Dumbarton	1	Stirling	1
Dundee United	1	Kilmarnock	1
Forfar Athletic	1	Aldrie	1
Gallik	2	Clyde	1
Greenock	1	Stirling	1
Hearts	4	St. Johnstone	1
Inverthelw	4	Hibernian	1
Partick Th	4	Arbroath	1
Queen of St	2	Stenhousem	2

London's Park... 1	Cowdenham ...
Salisbury ... 2	East Fife ...
St Mirren ... 4	Montrose

G. Crewe	(Holds-worth)	19-2-48
D. D. Horton	(Falcon-Tighe)	19-3-46
N. Dean	(Falcon-Tighe)	19-3-58

Rugby League


CHALLENGE MATCH.—St Helens 11.
 Leigh 4.

YORKSHIRE CUP: Semi-Final.—Hall
 Kingston Rovers 25, Bramley 6.

LANCASHIRE CUP: Second Round.—

Winton 20, Salford 11; Widnes
Fochdale Hornets 8.

WORLD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
Hockey
RHOESIA (Dulwygo),—Matabele-
 and D. Welsh Dragons 1.
AUSTRALIA (Newcastle),—New-
 castle XI D. Welsh Women 7.



Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott



Warwickshire by a short head

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Warwickshire by a short head

John Rodda at the European Athletics Championships

Britain are denied a gold

A 22-year-old — what precocity! — denied Britain a majestic finale to the European championships here this afternoon. Karel Lismondt from Limburg, in the heart of the Belgian coalmining country, won the marathon, to be followed into the stadium by Trevor Wright, Ron Hill, the holder, and Colin Kirkham, Britain's third representative.

The Belgian won in 2hr. 13min. 55sec. with Wright finishing 50.5sec. behind, and Hill in 2hr. 14min. 34.8sec.

Whatever the ups and downs of Britain's athletics, the marathon men have truly and consistently reflected the steady, solid side of the national character. For Jack Holden won the title in 1950, and Brian Kilby, Jim Hogan, and Hill the last three championships. Hill has perhaps held the torch of this gruelling event too long, and Wright, running the distance today only for the second time, was not quite ready to take over. This was Hill's debut by a Briton in three years.

The course was a long, hard uphill haul to the turning point, with undulations to make the most of. Wright put it best. As well he might, for although he is not a man for excuses, he suffered an unpleasant illness yesterday and was sick after two miles. Yet he weakened only at the 20 miles point, when his legs began to stiffen.

Gaston Roelants, the old fox of the Belgian team, ran with Lismondt at about this point, and by encouraging his young colleague, sacrificed any chance of winning a medal. Lismondt, who is also new to the distance, finished 335 yards (this is his third marathon) finished sixteenth in the 10,000 metres on Tuesday, and having topped off over a minute from his personal best time for that distance, his confidence must have been up by the size of a mountain. Hill was broken at the halfway point, while Kirkham, in his first international championship, was absolutely exhausted at the end and collapsed in the dressing-room.

Most of the winners were the predictable ones today, but the crowd shared the delight and surprise of the Czech sprinters, who had taken no other prize in winning the 4 x 100 metres relay almost at the moment as Ludvik Ditek, their senior discus thrower, won that title after being since 1962. He mastered the wet circle and erratic crosswind, taking the lead in the second round, and reaching his winning mark of 206ft. 7in. in the third.

Francesco Arca, an Italian as smooth in his running as his name sounds, won the 1,500 metres in 3min 34.8sec. but the race was important from the British point of view for Brendan Foster, from Highbury in Durham, took the bronze with exactly the same time as Arca. Arca, who has many other British athletes might have used this past week. Foster was aware of Arca's kick finish, so he got down to the job of being to blunt it. A first lap of 57.1sec swung the field along in style, and when 800 metres was passed in 2min 58.7sec, Foster still was in front.

Kirkbride, meanwhile, had been running his usual exasperating race, back down the field, wailing and chopping his position. At the bell Arca unfurled all sails, and that tough, lout, Szorzy, but Foster, after such a long stint of front running, had judged his ability well for he came back to place, last seen, behind Kirkbride in 3min 39.2sec, a fifth of a second slower than the British record.

The women's race produced a world record. This was no occasion for the timid, and little Miss Ellen Title, of West Germany, in large glasses and short pigtail, tried valiantly to burn off her powerful-looking East German opponents. Hoffmeister and Burnell. But with the pace always comfortably inside the world record schedule Miss Title ran out of strength in the home straight, and Miss Burnell took second place and Miss Hoffmeister third. Miss Title's time was 11.5sec. off the record set in these championships at Athens. She was 11 years ago by Jaroslava Jelinekova, of Czechoslovakia. Behind Rita Ridley ran faster than she has ever done before, 4min. 12.7sec, for a British record, but it was only good enough for fourth place.

There was a moment to remember when the British team captain, who took the bronze medal two years ago, moved up to the silver this time in the 110 metres hurdles behind Frank Siebeck of East Germany. Pascoe's hopes of victory went down with the first hurdle, which he gave an almighty smack.

There was a moment to remember when the British team captain, who took the bronze medal two years ago, moved up to the silver this time in the 110 metres hurdles behind Frank Siebeck of East Germany. Pascoe's hopes of victory went down with the first hurdle, which he gave an almighty smack.

Final day's results in Helsinki

MEN		WOMEN	
100 METRES HURDLES: Final: 1. S. Siebeck (G. Germany) 14.0; 2. A. Pascoe (GB) 14.1; 3. L. Nadelstein (Czechoslovakia) 14.3; 4. A. Moshakshvili (USSR) 14.4; 5. L. Wodnyanski (Poland) 14.4; 6. S. Liani (Italy) 14.4.		100 METRES: Final: 1. K. Lismondt (Belgium) 2:13.55; 2. T. Wright (GB) 2:13.55; 3. R. Hill (GB) 2:14.34; 4. C. Kirkham (GB) 2:14.34; 5. G. Roelants (Belgium) 2:14.34; 6. P. Rummakko (Finland) 2:17.58.8.	
1,500 METRES: Final: 1. F. Arca (Italy) 3:34.8; 2. B. Foster (GB) 3:34.8; 3. J. Kirkbride (GB) 3:34.8; 4. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 3:34.8; 5. J. Burnell (GB) 3:34.8; 6. J. P. Rummakko (Finland) 3:40.7.		5,000 METRES: Final: 1. J. Vastanen (Finland) 15:30.4; 2. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 15:30.4; 3. J. Burnell (GB) 15:30.4; 4. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 15:30.4; 5. J. Burnell (GB) 15:30.4; 6. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 15:30.4.	
10,000 METRES: Final: 1. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 33:50.0; 2. J. Burnell (GB) 33:50.0; 3. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 33:50.0; 4. J. Burnell (GB) 33:50.0; 5. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 33:50.0; 6. J. Burnell (GB) 33:50.0.		10,000 METRES: Final: 1. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 33:50.0; 2. J. Burnell (GB) 33:50.0; 3. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 33:50.0; 4. J. Burnell (GB) 33:50.0; 5. J. Hoffmeister (FRG) 33:50.0; 6. J. Burnell (GB) 33:50.0.	
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Trevor Wright who took the silver in the marathon from Ron Hill

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Cardiff in minutes

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Middlesex fail by five

Derbyshire yesterday beat Middlesex by five runs in a John Player League match, the concluding stages of which provided the fitting epilogue to an afternoon's entertainment which, strangely enough, found no answering response from the crowd. Yet just cannot please some people.

Middlesex, having been invited to make 188, showed no disposition to hurry and at the end of 20 overs were only 56 for two. Not

Worcester slip

A pleasant day in the sun at Scarborough yesterday not only provided Yorkshire with a sharp contrast to the washout at Hull on Saturday, but gave them their first Sunday League victory since June 1969. For Worcester, a 400-mile round trip from the Midlands brought an unpleasant check to their hopes of mounting a strong all challenge for the leadership of this competition. Yorkshire won by 12 runs with three overs to spare.

Yorkshire made a highly satisfactory total of 178 for eight wickets on a pitch and surrounds slowed by heavy rain on Saturday. The pitch was in a most favourable position beginning in the thirteenth over in which Yorkshire lost four wickets for 32 runs. The loss of the first two wickets and three for 47 in his 47, was run out by a remarkable throw from Griffith, and Dalton was taken off cover point, bowled by Hutton. Worcester's last resistance, above the head, by Hemeley, who 24 hours earlier

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Cricket Commentary: By John Arlott

Warwickshire by a short head

Smith thrown out

Harvey Smith was disqualified for "disturbing behaviour" three hours after winning the W.D. and H.O. Wills British Jumps Derby at Hickstead yesterday.

An extraordinary statement which was announced just as guests were assembling for a reception it was explained that the directors of Hickstead had met under local rules to consider his behaviour.

Smith was by then on his way home to Bingley in Yorkshire, and was unaware of the disqualification, which was said to have been communicated to him by telegram. It is understood that after completing his winning round in the jump-off, he made a derogatory two-finger gesture towards the judges' box.

Smith and Mattie Brown, both back at their best—which is usually synonymous with unbeatable—had taken the Derby for the second consecutive year. But this time they had been pressed by Stephen Hadley and his gallant Prospero to a jump-off, only the third in the 11-year history of show-jumping's most spectacular, and now most valuable event.

WILLS BRITISH JUMPS DERBY: Jump-off: 1. Mattie Brown (H. Smith) 12.5sec; 2. Prospero (S. Hadley) 13.1sec; 3. Mattie Brown (H. Smith) 13.1sec; 4. Prospero (S. Hadley) 13.1sec; 5. Mattie Brown (H. Smith) 13.1sec; 6. Prospero (S. Hadley) 13.1sec.

More mischief from Sussex

Sussex, who are providing a deal of end-of-term mischief for the big-time, beat Surrey by 35 runs at Eastbourne, losing their first two wickets for just four runs. Mike Buss and Dexter went for 100, but Greenidge (53) stood firm and allowed Griffin (37) to make the most of his large 184 seemed reasonable for Surrey, but five Sussex bowlers took two wickets each and though the result seemed to be a foregone conclusion, the Sussex fielding and accurate seam attack won the day.

John Player League

Sussex v. Surrey	Kent v. Somerset	Derby v. Middlesex	John Player League
Sussex (1) 100; Surrey (2) 65.	Kent (1) 100; Somerset (2) 65.	Derby (1) 100; Middlesex (2) 65.	John Player League (1) 100; (2) 65.

Yorkshire v. Worcester

Yorkshire	Worcester
Yorkshire (1) 100; Worcester (2) 65.	Worcester (1) 100; Yorkshire (2) 65.

Evidence of a golden future for Britain

The Rotterdam, August 15

The European Youth Championships have marked the revival of Dutch women's swimming.

Hansje Buschoten and Anke Rijnbeek today swam a memorable race for the girls' 400 metres freestyle title which ended with Miss Buschoten setting a European record of 4min 21.2sec in her first place. She is only 13 but appears at least three years older. To have set such a record in an open-air pool in unhelpful weather put her almost on a par with the Australian Shane Gould, who holds the world record with 4min 21.2sec.

A mere two years ago Dutch swimming was as lowly ranked as the British. The Dutch set about their revival in a most unorthodox manner, but there was evidence here that the British may soon follow them.

Yesterday Alardine (Havering) yesterday won the last of Britain's three medals, finishing third to the aforementioned Dutch girl in the 100 metres freestyle with 1min 27.8sec. Today she never attempted to stay with the pace of the leaders in the 400 metres freestyle, which was as well since she is yet not so physically developed that she can take on such Amazons on equal terms. She finished fourth in 4min 45.5sec, was probably as worthy a performance as her recent national record in Leeds which was 1.1sec. faster.

Miss Wade slumps

From DAVID GRAY: Toronto, August 15

Virginia Wade's last attempt to beat Evonne Goolagong, the Wimbledon champion, this season ended painfully in the semifinals of the Rothmans Canadian Open here this afternoon. She had injured her left shoulder in a doubles semifinal on Friday and, after a weekend of treatment and pain-killing drugs, could serve only in a restricted fashion today, and went down 6-1, 3-6, 2-6.

In spite of her handicap, and the pain which she obviously felt when she stretched for some shots, this was a match which she might have won. It was her fourth meeting with the young Australian this year and, apart from their first contest in the Federation Cup at Perth in January in 140 degree heat, all their matches have been long and full of opportunities for the British player. But always the Australian has managed to frustrate her at the end.

She never moving the ball enough when she served to put Miss Goolagong under any real pressure. It was sad to see such a match slip away, but Miss Wade had been deeply gloomy about her prospects of victory before the start, and even about playing the match at all. Certainly, she felt she had to win in two sets. Once Miss Goolagong showed there was never much hope of a British victory. They will meet again in the Dewar Cup in October.

In the final, Miss Goolagong meets Francoise Guerry, who beat Rosemary Casals, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3, in the other final. That contest began half an hour late yesterday because both players overslept at their hotel. The crowd became restive waiting for them, and they were lucky that the tournament referee did not scratch them.

Sheer flair

Miss Wade has played, elegant, forceful shots, but Miss Goolagong has been the more steady, and sheer flair for the game. That was what happened this afternoon. Miss Wade, who has a history of injury because the Wightman Cup is only a week away, gave up an attempt to practise before the start, and sent for a doctor. His temporary remedy seemed to work. Miss Goolagong started slowly again, and Miss Wade, in spite of all her wincing and grimaces, won a shrewd, tidy, calm first set at the cost of only the first game. It was 6-1, 3-6, 2-6. But that bright beginning she never won another service game. In the second set she led 2-1 and 40-15, and then Miss Wade, who has a history of injury, perhaps she ought always to see that doctor.

Swimming

100 METRES BREASTSTROKE: Final: 1. A. Goolagong (AUS) 1:10.7; 2. A. Goolagong (AUS) 1:10.7; 3. A. Goolagong (AUS) 1:10.7; 4. A. Goolagong (AUS) 1:10.7; 5. A. Goolagong (AUS) 1:10.7; 6. A. Goolagong (AUS) 1:10.7.

Alphabetical jigsaw

A weaves a web when a man of letters gets inside a musician (7).

B is a plate for controlling the flow, or perhaps a magician (7).

C is a process in kitchen in study a month has just started (7).

D had just started to 'phone, but when everyone entered (7).

E is a strain for New Yorkers, an exchequer, a man who's contending (4, 5).

F, which may lead to explosions, with little French customs is blending (5).

G is a speech of farewell, which reveals how to guide by misguiding (3, 2, 4, 3).

H is a town that plays football; you'll find it in Yorkshire's West Riding (12, 7).

I must be deep for one mile, and a river comes endlessly after (7).

J, what the fool on the card does is not unconnected with laughter (5, 7).

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Across: 1. A weaves a web when a man of letters gets inside a musician (7). 2. B is a plate for controlling the flow, or perhaps a magician (7). 3. C is a process in kitchen in study a month has just started (7). 4. D had just started to 'phone, but when everyone entered (7). 5. E is a strain for New Yorkers, an exchequer, a man who's contending (4, 5). 6. F, which may lead to explosions, with little French customs is blending (5). 7. G is a speech of farewell, which reveals how to guide by misguiding (3, 2, 4, 3). 8. H is a town that plays football; you'll find it in Yorkshire's West Riding (12, 7). 9. I must be deep for one mile, and a river comes endlessly after (7). 10. J, what the fool on the card does is not unconnected with laughter (5, 7).

Down: 1. A weaves a web when a man of letters gets inside a musician (7). 2. B is a plate for controlling the flow, or perhaps a magician (7). 3. C is a process in kitchen in study a month has just started (7). 4. D had just started to 'phone, but when everyone entered (7). 5. E is a strain for New Yorkers, an exchequer, a man who's contending (4, 5). 6. F, which may lead to explosions, with little French customs is blending (5). 7. G is a speech of farewell, which reveals how to guide by misguiding (3, 2, 4, 3). 8. H is a town that plays football; you'll find it in Yorkshire's West Riding (12, 7). 9. I must be deep for one mile, and a river comes endlessly after (7). 10. J, what the fool on the card does is not unconnected with laughter (5, 7).

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